

JEWISH OBSERVER

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MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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**ISRAEL AND THE ARAB REFUGEES:
WHAT HAPPENS NOW?**—PAGE 8

THE CAIRO "SPY" TRIAL MYSTERY

NATION OR PARTY?

25th Zionist Congress Elections

Ten Reasons Why You Should Vote for the Zionist Federation-General Zionist List No. 1

1. *The Zionist Federation—General Zionists* are the only “party” which represents the whole Zionist Movement. It identifies itself with Israel as a whole and not with any section or faction.
2. The *General Zionists* therefore have clearly established *national*, not party priorities.
3. *To support* Israel in every way possible against all attacks, boycotts, and propaganda campaigns.
4. *To ensure* adequate financial aid to Israel through the J.P.A. and the encouragement of investment in Israel.
5. *To promote* all forms of Aliyah and particularly of skilled technical and educated manpower which Israel now needs by seeking the complete overhaul and greater co-ordination of the Jewish Agency's immigration departments *on a national and on a party basis*.
6. *To strengthen* the link of Diaspora Jewry with Israel through adult Hebrew education and the development of our chain of Jewish Day Schools (which already have a thousand pupils) at which modern spoken Hebrew is taught; and Jewish tradition is maintained.
7. *To encourage* the spirit of Shnat Sherut, the scheme which enables young Jews to spend one or two years of service in Israel.
8. *To develop* the valuable and useful work done by the Zionist Federation's Israel Office in Tel Aviv which operates entirely on a non-party basis.
9. *To urge* at Congress the need for a restatement of Zionist aims to meet the needs and reflect the new conditions of the 1960s.
10. *To send* to Congress a delegation composed of experience and youth, able to speak with the voice of the 1960s and in the interest of the Jewish people as a whole and not for any special interests.

**FOR THESE TEN GOOD REASONS MAKE SURE THAT YOU VOTE . . .
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THE ZIONIST FEDERATION—GENERAL ZIONIST LIST
LIST No. 1**

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TO YOUR POLLING STATION**

COMMENT

THE ANSWER: NOT PEACE

If President Nasser's previous speaking tours in Syria were not so fresh in our mind, some of the things he has been saying there during the last week would be not only disturbing but also ominous. But it will be recalled that, on a similar tour earlier this year, and one last year, the President preached fire and brimstone against Israel and Iraq, and one expected to see the armies march at any moment. Our correspondent in Cairo reported at the time the relief with which Cairenes greeted the return of the President from Syria without at least one outbreak of the threatened war. It seems almost as if there is something in the Syrian air (or in the local political situation) that transforms President Nasser whenever he goes there from the sweet cooing U.N. dove of peace into a prophet of hate, war and murder.

In his speeches at Latakia, Aleppo and Homs, President Nasser has not tried to hide his hand: he has called for the assassination of Hussein and for the overthrow of his régime. And he has gone ominously further: he has claimed the whole of Jordan, as far south as Aqaba, as a part of Syria which the British annexed to give to King Abdullah. The significance of this demand should not be lost, for it is the first open territorial demand that Nasser has made on behalf of the U.A.R.

* * *

There was a second feature of this forthright demand for the total annexation of the Jordan kingdom which should not be overlooked. This came in the supporting statement from Nasser's Commander-in-Chief and War Minister, Hakim Amer. The day the account is settled with Hussein, "the little hireling," he said, "Arab nationalism will move into a new and vast field. No imperialism, no agents of imperialism, no Israel and no Zionism will be able to stand in our way then." Did he mean that this time Nasser will not refrain from taking over Jordan, despite the warning that in such a contingency Israel might move her armed forces to the Jordan?

It seems so. For the theme was taken up over and over again both by Nasser or by Amer. In fact, Amer was almost deliberately provoking the Israelis. He "challenged Ben-Gurion" as he challenged Hussein to do anything about it. Now all this could be very serious, and it could be merely one more form of the customary Arab fantasia. Which is it?

It would be serious if behind these new threats and Egyptian confidence there stood the menacing assurance of Soviet diplomatic support should Israel or any other countries attempt to intervene if the Egyptians moved against Hussein. On the other hand, it could be a shrewd exploitation of the remarkable enthusiasm with which President Nasser was welcomed home in Cairo and the striking rise in his popularity in Egypt. For the odd fact is that, while Nasser turned out to have been far less successful at the U.N. than had been thought, he has again become tremendously popular in Egypt because of his much publicised U.N. "triumphs."

* * *

In fact, there is no sign of any kind of war mood in Cairo, and there is again—as last spring—a fervent hope there that the President will get back safely from his Syrian campaign without igniting anything more serious than his Syrian audiences. There may be, therefore, altogether different reasons for this display of verbal fireworks. A good many point to the reaction produced by Mrs. Meir's impressive appearance and proposal at the U.N. Assembly (*see pages 14 and 15*). The categorical rejection of her offer to negotiate on every outstanding Arab-Israeli issue and to discuss every relevant problem, by President Nasser has surprised and shocked a good many of the African and Asian nations—and also some western countries.

For this has created a new situation. President Nasser has—to his credit—made no attempt to hide his refusal to talk and his determination to see Israel destroyed. Having done this, every country which sells arms to him can be under no illusion as to their purpose, and every country which votes for the U.A.R. to become a member of the Security Council must know it. Both the United States and the British Government have informed President Nasser that if that is his attitude they can neither vote for him nor support his candidacy for the Security Council. After all, one cannot preach murder, annexation and war on Mondays and Tuesdays and claim to sit on the highest body of the United Nations dispensing peace on Wednesdays and Thursdays. All in all, it may well be that the Syrian campaign was designed to compensate for the diplomatic set-back in New York. For in retrospect, such was the real outcome of Nasser's journey. He had no answer for Mrs. Meir.

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- Cover: Worlds apart: Three young Palestine Arab refugees look across the fence that is the border with Israel.

— Photo Borglund—Camera Press

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AMONG THE FIREWORKS—THE EXPLOSIVE DETONATOR
Anti-Hussein delegation from Homs arrives in Damascus

NASSER STAKES HIS CLAIM TO JORDAN

KASSEM KEEPS HIS OWN COUNSEL

from our own correspondent

Beirut:

All Arabdom—and Venezuela—is here for the Arab League oil conference. But while the price of oil is a vital issue for most of them, delegates can be forgiven if they lend more than an ear to the rumbling noises off, especially those coming from the direction of Syria.

On my count, the President of the U.A.R., now visiting Syria, delivered at least ten lengthy speeches within the space of 48 hours and in places as wide apart as Latakia, Aleppo, Damascus and Homs. By all accounts, he received a rousing reception at each of the towns visited.

And in return he gave his audiences a display of the oratorical fireworks for which he is noted throughout the Arab world. But, amongst the fireworks, there was one unusually explosive detonator. It has not gone unremarked among the especially sensitive Lebanese.

A new slant: It was flourished in the course of an address from the balcony of the Damascus Guest Palace. It came as the climax to a tirade against King Hussein when Nasser said:

"Before the first world war there was no Transjordan. There were the people of Syria. The boundaries of Syria extended to Aqaba in the south. There is no difference between the people of Syria and the people of Jordan. We are all one people. After the first world war, imperialism wanted to destroy Syria and repay its agents. It thus cut off Transjordan from

Syria, made it an Emirate, and gave it to the Emir Abdullah, who later sold us out after he had called himself King Abdullah."

This was the new slant to the campaign against Hussein; Nasser's first specific territorial claim. But allied with it there was something else, taken by observers here as indicating preparations for decisive action against the Kingdom of Jordan.

No hint of complicity: It was Nasser's unusually warm reference to Iraq, to the "people in sister Iraq who struggled to carry out their political and social revolutions, to destroy the elements of treason and opportunism, and to destroy Nuri es-Said . . ." Pointedly, and in various speeches, he drew attention to the fact that the people of "sisterly Iraq" had rid themselves of their Hashemites and that only one Hashemite kingdom remained.

From the Iraqis, however, there has been no hint of complicity. Their agreement to the re-opening of land, air and postal communications with Jordan has been seized upon by the Jordanians as an indication of which way their sympathies lie, but Prime Minister Kassem is being as cagey as ever.

A woman colleague, from the Beirut newspaper *al-Jarida*, visited Kassem last week and sounded his reaction to the Jordanian bid for a resumption of full diplomatic relations between the two countries. His reply: "We welcome every

move towards rapprochement with our Arab brethren. Iraq harbours goodwill for every Arab country, and wishes to support it without interfering in its internal affairs."

You cannot get very far with policy statements like that and, for the time being, it must be admitted, there is no telling how Kassem views the present U.A.R.-Jordan situation. Nobody, however, believes that he will sit tight if Nasser makes a move into Jordan.

NOW LAVON RAISES DEFENCE ISSUES

GROWING DISTRESS WITHIN MAPAI

from our Jerusalem correspondents

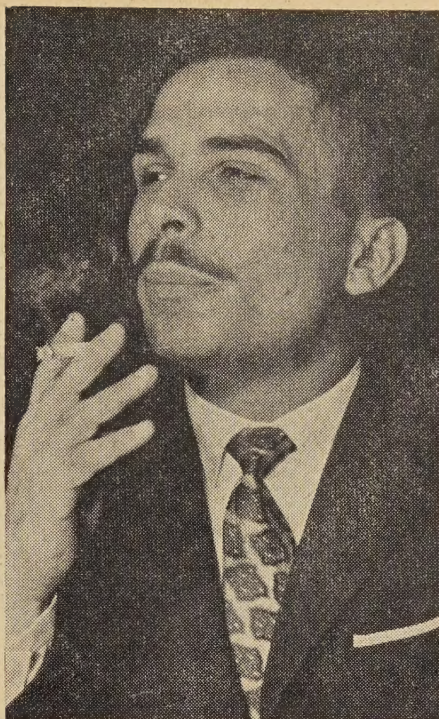
"A number of different issues are involved in the 'Lavon Affair'; they are involved, interconnected and entangled—forgery, an inquiry committee, the relations between the Defence Minister and his subordinates. We should, as far as possible, try to differentiate between these issues so that each of us is able to demand what is required of himself and of others."

So wrote Minister of Agriculture Moshe Dayan in an article contributed to Monday's *Jerusalem Post*. His separation of the issues involved was a timely contribution to the debate now rocking Mapai and rousing the country. But his advice on differentiation becomes increasingly hard to follow with Lavon's aides issuing almost twice daily communiques to selected organs of the press.

Dayan himself introduced a new element into the discussion with his revelation that, as Chief-of-Staff, he submitted his resignation to then Defence Minister Lavon in 1954 and that Lavon refused to accept it. Confirming this, Lavon stressed that the Dayan resignation had been submitted long before the issues involved in the "affair" had arisen and that the matter in question had been settled by his acceptance of Dayan's view.

"In the interests of security": The spotlight over the last few days has been shifting in rapid succession from Lavon to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee back to Lavon and on to Dayan. For a brief while on Monday it rested on Moshe Sharett, who was Prime Minister at the time of the Lavon resignation.

Sharett appeared before the Knesset Committee. Although the meeting was supposed to be a secret one, the usual "reliable" sources were available with an account of his testimony.



TARGET HUSSEIN
Who will come to the rescue?

He is said to have told the Committee that Lavon's resignation had been in the interest of the security of the State. Had the demands put by Lavon been accepted, they would have given rise to a chain reaction in the defence establishment with possible grave consequences for morale and security.

Passed to Attorney-General: He is also said to have told the Committee that the evidence given by Peres in 1955 before the Olshan Committee, investigating responsibility for a security disaster and allegations that forged documents were involved, had been withheld from Lavon not at the request of Peres himself, but at the suggestion of Chief Justice Olshan, the chairman of the inquiry.

On most other matters, however, Sharett is said to have been unusually vague and to have claimed in a number of instances that he could not remember what had happened at the time.

Meanwhile, a three-man commission appointed by the Prime Minister to investigate evidence presented by Lavon in support of his contention that forged documents had been used to "frame" him, has submitted its findings to the Prime Minister. Ben-Gurion, in turn, has submitted the findings to Attorney General Gideon Hausner.

A sense of security: This has given rise to inspired reports that prosecutions are being contemplated. It has also been seized upon by Lavon's over-zealous friends to suggest that the time has now

come for an immediate "rehabilitation" of their chief and an end to the inquiries.

Lavon himself, however, has said that he is no longer interested in his own "rehabilitation." He told a correspondent of *Davar* in a 90-minute interview at the weekend that he did not need it.

What interested him now was the current "clarification" taking place which would result in arrangements and working methods intended to prevent a recurrence of past incidents and which would give every citizen a solid feeling of security.

Censored: At the same time, he proceeded to widen the issue into a general—and censorable—discussion of Israel's defence arrangements. The censor acted accordingly, and Monday's *Davar* interview carried large spaces of white where the printers had been ordered to score out large chunks of his comment.

"I did not suggest changes in the army," stated Lavon, "but in the security arrangements. My suggestions were designed to define the concept of a High Command and the responsibilities of the Minister of Defence and the Chief of Staff."

Lavon then explained that his suggestions had included the establishment of a Defence Council, composed of both officers and civilians. He also proposed legislation for a constitutional framework to define the concept of High Command and to lay down the powers of the Defence Minister and the Chief of Staff.

By one of those coincidences which we here have come to take for granted, Dayan, in his article on the same day for the *Jerusalem Post*, dwelt at some length on the relations between a Defence Minister and his Chief of Staff. Not surprisingly, his comments were very relevant to the current discussion.

"Honest opinion": "A proper and responsible working relationship requires

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army officers to express their honest opinion on various questions to the Minister of Defence. This they must do even when they differ from him. But at the same time it is their duty to accept his rulings and to carry out his instructions in letter and in spirit.

"Should they find this impossible, they can submit their resignation." And this, Dayan leaves no doubt, is what he did during Lavon's tenure of office.

Where all this is leading us, nobody can be quite certain. But within the inner ranks of Mapai there is distress at the growing recognition that, whatever the outcome of Lavon's bid for "rehabilitation," Mapai itself will suffer a damaging blow to its prestige.

No questions from Mapai: While no one casts doubts on the concern of the opposition for the security of the State, there is no gainsaying their satisfaction at seeing leading Mapai figures parade before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee to give testimony against each other.

It is worth noting that not one Mapai member of the Knesset Committee has yet put a question to any of the witnesses.

Party stalwarts on both sides of the fence are now looking to the Prime Minister to put an end to the matter once and for all. Not only, they say, does the party need a quick settlement, but so does the country.

Wanting on two counts: But how will it be settled? Is Lavon entitled to "rehabilitation"? The facts so far produced establish that Lavon left the Ministry of Defence in 1955 having been found wanting on two major counts.

The first is that he had taken part in important planning decisions which should not have been made without prior consultation with the Cabinet. It is even suggested that Sharett was not aware of these plans.

The second count stems from the first.



CHIEF JUSTICE OLSHAN
Ordered Peres's secret evidence

It is alleged that Lavon carried these decisions into the stage of implementation, again without consultation with the Cabinet. This point is disputed by his aides and the whole crux of the matter now seems to revolve around the question of whether he approved of implementation in advance or as an afterthought, and whether he approved implementation in general or only in certain particulars.

Deciding factor? While these considerations are undoubtedly relevant in establishing whether or not he was the victim of forgeries, they seem to have little bearing on his capabilities as Minister of Defence. There are only four men whose judgement on this matters.

Dayan, then Chief of Staff, and Peres, then Director General of the Defence Ministry, seem to think he fell short of the necessary requirements for this posi-

tion. Sharett, if his reported testimony is correct, appears to agree with this view (and it was Sharett, after all, who accepted Lavon's resignation).

Ben-Gurion has yet to say precisely what he thinks. His opinion may yet be the deciding factor.

WHO FOLLOWS TOLEDANO

EXTENDED TERM LIKELY FOR NISSIM

Rabbi Ya'acov Moshe Toledano's dispute with Sephardi Chief Rabbi Nissim followed him to the grave.

Minister of Religious Affairs Toledano died on Saturday morning. Ten thousand people followed the funeral cortege to the Har Hamenuhot Cemetery on Sunday afternoon where he was laid to rest with full honours.

And, although the Chief Rabbi was among the congregation at the service which preceded burial, it was Tel Aviv's Chief Rabbi Untermann who delivered the eulogy on behalf of the Chief Rabbinate. Nissim refused to speak unless specifically called upon to do so.

Postponement probable: The passing of Toledano has partially resolved one problem and has opened up many others. The main obstacle to Nissim's re-election as Chief Rabbi has been removed. But the question of a successor to Toledano promises a bitter dispute.

Poale Aguda circles claim that it was promised to their nominee, Benyamin Mintz. The Mizrachi, however, insist that the Ministry should return to their control. Prime Minister Ben-Gurion strongly favours the appointment of another non-party Sephardi.

What does seem certain is that the Mizrachi will succeed with their hard-pressed demand for a postponement of the Chief Rabbinate elections. Nissim's term expires on Saturday. It is already clear, however, that elections within the next few days are out of the question.

Cabinet on Sunday: Only three local councils have so far appointed their lay delegates to the Electoral College and the rabbinical selection committee will not meet until Friday to choose its 42 members.

There is no Cabinet meeting due until next Sunday when it will probably take the only course open to it and extend the term of the Chief Rabbinate retroactively. If it does not do so, there could be most serious consequences since the Chief Rabbi is, ex-officio, President of the Supreme Beth Din, ruling on marriages, divorces and other issues of religious law.

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ADDRESSES BY

LADY ELLIOT OF HARWOOD
and ANTHONY SMITH

Science Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph"

THE ASSEMBLY HALL

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FRIENDS AND GUESTS WELCOME

CAIRO

MYSTERY ENGLISHMAN NAMED IN "SPY" TRIAL

WHO IS MR. WARDEN?

from our own correspondent

Cairo :

October 13 was an unlucky day for Rashid Rizk, Fouad Moharram and Samy Nafeh. Originally, the Supreme Court for State Security had set this day for the final verdicts and sentences in the trials of eighteen Egyptians and foreigners accused of spying on behalf of Israel.

But when, as the photographers' flash bulbs lit up the austere hall, and Court President Bahnassauti had asked whether all the accused were present and they stood to hear their fate, it was communicated only partially and in back-handed fashion.

The dossiers of Rizk, Moharram and Nafeh had been referred to the Mufti of Egypt for his advice and a final verdict would be given on October 25. This could mean but one thing: the death penalties had been decreed for the three, and only a highly unusual remission by the Mufti could save them.

Headquarters in Switzerland : From the beginning, the cases of Rizk, Moharram and Nafeh had been presented by the public prosecutor as the most serious. The main points of the charges against them, as those against the foreign defendants, Coys and Goodswaard, and against the other Egyptians, notably Ibrahim Rashid, had been that they transmitted confidential political, economic and military information to a certain Hermann Brann, formerly president of the American and Foreign Bank of Tangier, now in Geneva, and to a mysterious foreigner, presumably an Englishman, known only as "Warden."

According to the testimony, Warden had claimed in 1958 to be interested in Egyptian airlines, land reclamation and other projects in the U.A.R. He had made Switzerland his chief headquarters. But actually, charged the prosecution, Brann and Warden were leading Israeli agents.

Of all the cases, that of Ibrahim Rashid, a 50-year-old lawyer, and the last defendant to be tried, had provided some of the best copy for the U.A.R. press in months. His defence had taken up some days of painstaking and very involved argument.

Leader of moderate nationalism : One of his counsels, Mohammed Ali Rushdy, had pointed out that Rashid began his career in politics under promising stars, making a name for himself as a leader of moderate nationalism during the Wafdist era.

In his arguments, Rushdy asked how a wealthy man, whose wife owned 385 feddans of land, of which she had retained 200 following the agrarian reform, and dispensed with 100 feddans to enable her husband to square accounts with a Jewish company director who sold counterfeit stocks; how could such a man commit espionage for gain?

Ibrahim Rashid had been obliged to withdraw the counterfeit stock from circulation on payment of E£20,000, representing proceeds of the sale of 100 feddans given up by Rashid's wife. According to Rushdy, the sum of E£2,412 which Rashid was accused of accepting as a gift was actually commission payable to him at the rate of one per cent for funds he deposited to the credit of Ali Khan at Brann's Banque des Depots in Geneva.

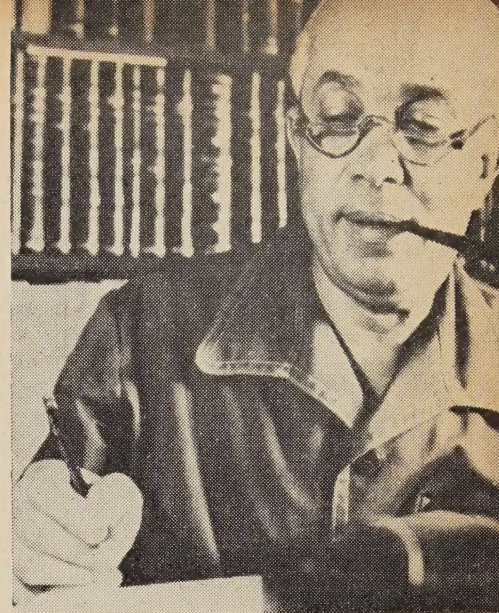
Quite in order : And contacts which Rashid had had with Warden in 1959 had nothing to do with money deposited to his account in 1957. Warden's inquiries concerning the stability of the Egypt-Syria coalition after the February 1958 merger, and about U.A.R. Soviet relations, seemed to Rashid quite in order for a man who wanted to invest "millions of pounds" in the country.

And the defendant had advised Warden—said his attorney—that since the American Sixth Fleet was in Lebanese waters and British troops were in Jordan (this was 1958), things were tense in the entire Middle East. Thus, it was hardly a good time to invest. But, claimed Rushdy, Rashid had refused to supply military information about Syria.

"Defendant Ibrahim Rashid had no reason to doubt Warden's intentions, since the latter had accepted a number of genuine offers to purchase waste land and establish commercial firms. All this made the accused feel at ease in his own mind about Warden," said Rushdy.

The big question : Only when Rashid went to Geneva, in a vain attempt to locate Brann, was he coerced by Warden, through threats against himself and his family, into filling out questionnaires revealing data on specific persons in the U.A.R., according to the defence.

Another defence attorney, Dr. Mohammed Abdullah, had claimed that Rashid's bank account—like that of some of the other defendants—had been credited with large sums without his knowledge by Brann and Warden. But Rashid had

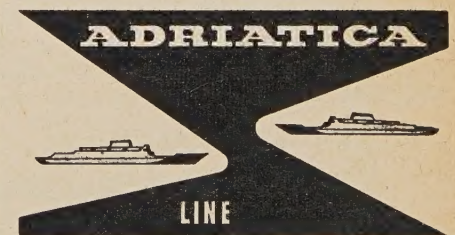


COURT PRESIDENT BAHNASSOUTI
Passed to the Mufti

agreed to their demands, argued Dr. Abdullah, simply to dupe them. When Warden discovered this, he threatened Rashid with serious harm.

But, as Cairo awaited October 25 and the final sentences, the one big question which the trial had raised was still to be cleared up publicly: who is Mr. Warden? According to both the defence and the prosecution, Warden had offered to finance establishment of an internal airline.

Revelation to come? The theory that he had something to do with one of the aircraft companies established in Geneva, a theory making the rounds of those Cairo cafes where such matters are discussed, was supported by a number of points of the testimony, and perhaps the court or the government were saving this revelation for the last minute in order to secure the maximum impact on public opinion.



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SHOULD ISRAEL RECONSIDER HER ARAB REFUGEE ATTITUDES ?

IMPORTANT NEW DEVELOPMENTS

It is not always easy to follow—or understand—Israeli policy on the Arab refugee question. Last year, when Mr. Hammarskjold published his remarkable and realistic survey of the refugee position, it was coldly and critically received in Israel. Only when the Arab governments began to attack the Hammarskjold proposals did the Israeli authorities and press have second thoughts about them. And the same happens every year with every report by the Director of the U.N. Arab refugee relief organisation in Beirut.

It happened again last week when this year's report to the Assembly was made public by the Director, Mr. John Davis. It is one of the most important documents issued by the U.N. office in Beirut. It presents a revised picture of the refugee situation which both Israeli and Arab governments must be prepared to meet.

For what Mr. Davis asserts, with convincing supporting evidence, is that the passage of time is not making the refugee problem any easier to solve; on the contrary it is becoming more complex and more dangerous. "Even if a political solution of the Palestine issue were to be achieved soon, which seems improbable, a large proportion of the refugees would still find it very difficult to obtain employment." He explains his point in some detail and with considerable force.

* * *

No less than almost 800,000 of the 1,100,000 refugees are either women (wives and widows), or children under 16 years of age. One has only to state the situation in these terms to emphasise one point made by Mr. Davis. How do

you integrate these unproductive people into the economies of Jordan or Gaza (or even Egypt) where most of them live? Or, for that matter, how would they be settled in Israel if any part of them were repatriated? In fact, the character of the Palestine Arab refugee problem has been completely changed during these ten years; it is becoming a much more serious political and social problem now than it was in 1950.

But that is not the only new and disturbing feature of the refugee situation. Mr. Davis explains that, since 1948, something like 300,000 boys and girls have grown to maturity. They have never lived in Palestine, or lived there only as very young children. They now find themselves without prospect, without skill and with mounting bitterness in their hearts. The U.N. has been able to provide vocational training for 3,000 out of the 300,000, and every year another 15,000 boys and 15,000 girls graduate into this army of the discontented on Israel's borders.

* * *

Altogether, among the 1,100,000 refugees on the U.N. books, there are only 330,000 men over the age of 15, and fully half of these belong to this new generation which has grown up in the refugee environment. Mr. Davis, judging by existing conditions, can see no great hope for settling this tragically unbalanced refugee population in the Arab countries in the immediate future.

And this new composition of the refugees must also make it amply clear to all the U.N.—and the Arab Governments—that any kind of mass repatriation to Israel

is not only politically no longer feasible, but also socially impracticable.

At the same time, the continued development of the present refugee trend must make the refugees an ever increasing menace to the peace and stability of the Middle East. The Israeli assumption of the last ten years that the refugee situation will in time settle itself, has not materialised. The expectation that the Arab countries would be forced by circumstances and world opinion to absorb them has also not been fulfilled.

The new majorities of the U.N. may soon force the refugee issue to the forefront, and all the customary voices will begin to urge Israel "to make some concession" to the refugees. Israel's own policy of not having a refugee policy will encourage this movement. And that is the real trouble with Israel's attitude to the Arab refugees. It has been hesitant, defensive and escapist; it has all along played for time.

* * *

But there was no need for this. On the contrary, Israel ought to have become the spokesman for the refugees at the U.N. It ought to have pressed for the use of the huge capital inflow into the Arab world during the last three years to do something for the refugees. Since the beginning of 1958, over five billion dollars—almost £2,000 million—have been pumped into the Middle East by the oil companies, the Soviet Union, the United States, UNWRA and by way of Suez Canal dues.

According to Hammarskjold's estimate, one per cent of this huge inflow of capital—fifty million dollars—would have made 100,000 refugees self-supporting. This means that something like a third of the adult men registered with UNWRA (together with their families) could have been rehabilitated. They might have accounted for over 300,000 of the listed refugees. Some could have gone to Morocco where they would have been received with open arms and rich uncultivated lands, or to Libya. But someone has to take the public initiative. It has to become an international issue. The Arab governments must be compelled to explain why they have done nothing—and have allowed nothing to be done—for these Palestinian refugees.

There may be all kinds of possible alternatives for the Arab refugee problem, but it can no longer be buried in the hope that it will be forgotten. Israel has now everything to gain from boldly tackling this entirely new and different refugee situation.

Jon Kimche

ARAB REFUGEE DISTRIBUTION

Country	Total Refugees	Total Refugee Families	Total Refugee Children Under 16 and Women	Total Refugee Men Over 15	Total Local Non-Refugee Population
JORDAN ...	615,000	115,000	430,000	185,000	1,100,000
GAZA ...	255,000	47,000	185,000	70,000	110,000
LEBANON ...	135,000	30,000	95,000	40,000	1,600,000
SYRIA ...	115,000	26,000	80,000	35,000	4,250,000
TOTAL ...	1,120,000	218,000	790,000	330,000	7,060,000

IN THE NEWS

WHAT WENT ON AT CENTRAL HALL

I RECEIVED MANY inquiries last week about the All-African students conference which was being held at Westminster's Central Hall. The Committee of African Organisations, under whose auspices it was taking place, was not very forthcoming, nor were the intending conferees who claimed to represent 30,000 African students. So, drawn by the magnet of a promised speech by Dr. Nkrumah, my reporter went along to the Central Hall to find out for himself what the conference was all about. This is what he reported:

Dr. Nkrumah never appeared and nobody bothered to tell us why. Having seen something of the conference, I think his decision was a wise one. There was no mistaking the inclinations of the conference organisers. On sale in the entrance lobby were the *Daily Worker*, an illustrated version of Khrushchev's speech to the United Nations on colonialism, leaflets on left-wing party activities in Africa and, adding an august air to the display, copies of Tolstoy's trilogy *Ordeal*. The massive interior of the hall itself was dominated by a map of Africa bearing the slogans "Unity" and "Independence."

The three-day conference only caught fire on its very last day, when speakers from practically every country and colony in Africa continued to take the rostrum to detail the inhuman conditions under which they had been forced to live or were still living in the service of the colonialists. Their words were transmitted around the under-populated, cavernous hall through three microphones, although the audience never at any time numbered more than fifty persons and these occupied the first four rows of seats.

BEWILDERED RUSSIANS

The man whose personality dominated the conference more than any other was not present, except in the form of a huge photograph displayed by one of the students. The absent spirit was Patrice Lumumba, mention of whose name brought the, by then, 30-strong audience to its feet clapping, cheering, whistling and, eventually, chanting in unison "Lu-mum-ba, Lu-mum-ba, Lu-mum-ba." The chant was taken up again when massive Dionge Arsene, Congo Youth representative, was called on to address



GOODBYE TO ALL THIS?
Madame Blouin, Lumumba's Guinean advisor, has decided it's time to go home

the participants. Arsene, by far the most popular of all the speakers, said that Lumumba wanted to create a new civilisation based on democracy and freedom—which again brought the audience to its feet cheering and chanting.

A member of the audience jumped up on the press table with Lumumba's photograph, stamping up and down in time with the chanting, unnerving the two Russian journalists present, bewildering the one Chinese and one Indian re-

porter and upsetting the Press Association who fumbled for one of my cigarettes. The man from the *Daily Worker* sat stoically unmoved. When the demonstration quietened down, the chairman announced that there were many messages of greetings to be read, "but I am only going to read the one from Chou-En Lai—just to annoy the pressmen."

DOWN THE PARTY LINE

On the practical side, there were reports from various commissions said to have toured Africa and investigated the situation in the various countries. All deplored the advent of imperialism in the continent. The Social Commission "thought at first that fraternisation between black and white was good, but now thought it otherwise." The commissions were pretty well agreed that the U.N. had acted in a disgraceful manner in the Congo, particularly Mr. Hammarskjöld who had "indulged in malicious acts, and aggressiveness." Resolutions were adopted calling for world peace, disarmament, the freeing of Algeria and of all the African colonies and the unity of Africa. One resolution called "upon all those engaged in plundering, exploiting and looting the Congo and her mineral resources to stop doing so forthwith so that all the riches of the Congo can be used for the benefit of her people."

Judged by audience reaction, the least popular man at the conference, and the only one to be received in absolute silence, was J. A. Jantuah, Ghana's Ambassador to France. His advocacy of the



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United Nations was a bit difficult for the conference to swallow, but all was forgotten when the ambassador, toward the end, whispered to the chairman that Ghana would allocate £17,000 for building the Committee of African Organisations a new headquarters. Beaming, the chairman closed the proceedings with an announcement that tickets for that evening's end of conference dance had been reduced from "ten shillings flat" to "five shillings flat."

THE WAR POETS

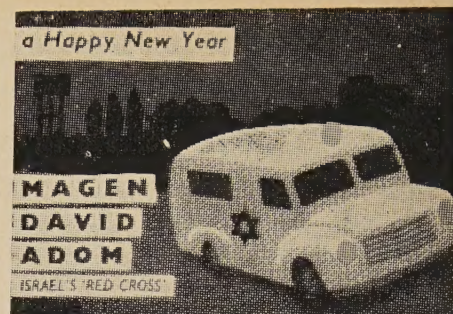
"STAND" IS NOT EVERY MAN'S MEAT. It is a quarterly magazine started by Jon Silkin, edited by Jon Silkin, sold by Jon Silkin and publicised by Jon Silkin. And he does it from his base of operation, not in London but in Leeds. Others have tried this, but few have persevered so long as Silkin and fewer still have in the end succeeded. For with this last number of *Stand*, which is devoted to the War Poets, the magazine can be said to have definitely arrived. It can now take its place with the rest, no longer an esoteric flower that needs special protection. Silkin's own contribution on Isaac Rosenberg and Siegfried Sassoon—the war, class and the Jews, he calls it—illustrates his own warm and human approach to the poetry to which his magazine is devoted. In a world of mechanical types, *Stand* is stamped by Silkin. It could probably not exist without him.

Stand can be obtained from 144 Otley Road, Leeds 16. It costs 2s. 6d.

TIME TO CALL A HALT ?

COMPETITION IS UNDOUBTEDLY healthy for business. I doubt if the same applies to charity. My doubt has been reinforced by an anguished letter from a reader who encloses a batch of expensively printed literature and calendars sent to him on the eve of the New Year appealing for his financial support. The British Committee for the "Hafetz-Haim" Orphanage promises him that, "in merit of your charity you will be blessed with longevity, an abundance of happiness and success." The Friends of Magen David Adom, with a misguided show of originality, dispatched a book of blood-curdling stickers depicting ambulances, and patients receiving blood transfusions, with an over-printed "Happy New Year" greeting.

The Mizrahi's Mifal Hatorah Medical Aid Fund appealed for help on behalf



"GREETINGS" FROM MAGEN DAVID ADOM
Transfusion for fund-raisers

of 15,000 rabbis and scholars, conveying on their behalf "our very best wishes for a happy, prosperous and healthful New Year." There were similar greetings from the Chinuch Atzmai Milk Campaign. The Leeds Jewish Housing Association sought help with its scheme to provide accommodation for pensioners, workers "and a few small tradespeople" on its £270,000 site in Queenshill, the Bikur Cholim Hospital appealed for aid on behalf of the thousands of Israeli children suffering from rheumatic fever, and CORRA (a combined organisation of the Central British Fund, ORT and OSE) sent a personal card from "Chaim Y and Hannah R" begging for a repetition of a "similar blessing" to last year. It is printed in facsimile childlike handwriting.

My correspondent commented on all these: "In past years I have tried sending a little to each. They all seem good causes and deserving, but does not this intensity of attack undo their appeal?" This is a question which, in the long run, must be answered by the charities themselves. But I cannot help feeling that saturation point has been reached and that the time has come for establishing some central fund from which suitable disbursements could be made to deserving organisations. I note that a majority of the appeals cited above have the Chief Rabbi either as Patron or President. With respect, I suggest that he is best placed to give the lead in restoring some dignity and some organisation into the scramble that has now developed for the charity of Anglo-Jewry.

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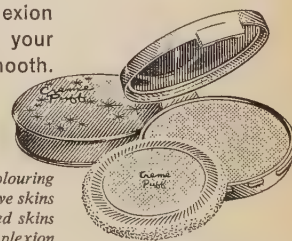
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"YEDIOT AHARONOT" TO NIXON'S AID

JEWISH LEADERS JOIN IN PROTEST

from our own correspondent

New York :

The religious issue in the current campaigning for the Presidential election crops up at all sorts of odd moments, creating numerous awkward situations. Take the case of the third televised Kennedy-Nixon debate on Thursday of last week, estimated to have been seen and heard by 60,000,000 persons.

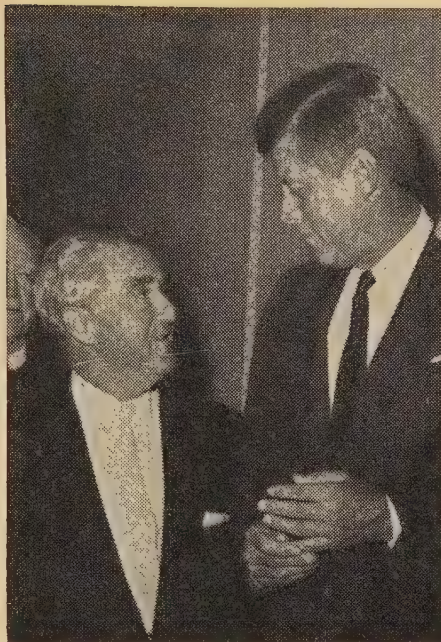
One newsman, questioning the Democratic nominee in the debate, asked Kennedy how he felt about the fact that Democratic Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, "in the course of his speaking tour in your behalf, is saying—and I quote—the Ku Klux Klan is riding again in this campaign. If it doesn't stop, all bigots will vote for Nixon and all right-thinking Christians and Jews will vote for Kennedy rather than be found in the ranks of the Klan-minded'."

Kennedy said he disapproved of the whole thing and added that Klan head Griffin "who lives in Tampa, Florida, indicated in a statement, I think two or three weeks ago, that he was not going to vote for me, and that he was going to vote for Mr. Nixon.

"Nixon knows very well": "I do not suggest in any way, nor have I ever, that that indicates that Mr. Nixon has the slightest sympathy, involvement, or in any way imply any inferences in regard to the Ku Klux Klan. That's absurd. I don't suggest that. I don't support it, I would disagree with it.

"Mr. Nixon knows very well that in this whole matter that's been involved with the so-called religious discussion in this campaign, I've never suggested, even by the vaguest implication, that he did anything but disapprove of it. And that's my view now."

Nixon reiterated the view "that Americans must choose the best man that either party could produce . . . and that means that we can't have any test of religion. We can't have any test of race. It must be a test of the man . . . the worst thing that I can think can happen in this campaign would be for it to be decided on religious issues. I obviously repudiate the Klan. I repudiate anybody



KENNEDY AND DEWEY STONE
The Klan rides again

who uses the religious issue. I will not tolerate it. I have ordered all of my people to have nothing to do with it. . . ."

A reliable friend : But the order seemed to have become lost somewhere. Journalist Herbert G. Klein is Nixon's press secretary. On October 10—days before his boss's television appearance—a statement was issued in his name calling attention to an editorial in the Tel Aviv evening paper *Yediot Aharonot*, which the statement described as "the oldest daily newspaper in Israel."

The editorial, attacking Senator Kennedy's foreign policies and praising Mr. Nixon as a reliable friend of Israel, "pointed up the fact"—the Republican statement said—"that there were 2,000,000 Jewish votes in the United States and that, for the sake of Israel, they should be cast for Vice-President Nixon."

The Israeli paper, the statement went on, "called upon all of its readers to exert what efforts they could upon their relatives and friends in the United States to cast their vote in November for Nixon and the policies for which he stands." The editorial was quoted as asserting that support of the Democratic Party by American Jews "could result in a policy of appeasement and the destruction of Israel."

Resentment : Jewish leaders were furious at "an insult to our faith, and to the political integrity of American Jews." Three of them—Dr. Israel Goldstein of the American Jewish Congress, Irving Engel of the American Jewish Committee, and Philip Klutznick of B'nai B'rith—fired off a telegram to Nixon, calling

the paper quoted "an Israeli tabloid" and declaring that the statement issued in Klein's name would be "resented by Jews and non-Jews alike."

Saying that they did not wish to "believe that this press release reflects your own personal thinking," the three Jewish leaders pointed out that "since Mr. Klein is your authorized spokesman, we must assume that he was speaking with your authority in this official release. We feel he made a grave error that must immediately be repudiated.

"The release is an unfortunate distortion of the relationship of American Jewry with Israel and a disservice to Israel-American relations. Americans of Jewish faith vote according to their individual conscience."

Caught fright : It was a reaction that must have jolted Nixon who, deeply conscious of the dissatisfaction among pro-Israel Jews at the Eisenhower administration's kid gloves policy towards Nasser, has shown concern over the way in which the large Jewish population in vital New York State may vote.

Not at all helpful was an interview with Klein, printed in a New York paper in a series about "The Men Around Nixon." The reporter, summing up, said: "At his own press conferences, Klein is privileged to speak for Nixon even when they have not discussed the matter beforehand." Klein himself was quoted in the article as saying "I've been with him (Nixon) so long that I know what his views are likely to be." By Friday morning, however, the Republicans—and Mr. Klein more particularly—had caught fright. Klein issued a statement disavowing the *Yediot Aharonot* release. It had, he said, been the fault of "an over-enthusiastic campaign worker . . . without the knowledge of the Vice-President or myself."

It all depends : Whether you believe Mr. Klein or not depended—according to your correspondent's quick check—on whether you intended voting for Mr. Nixon or Mr. Kennedy.

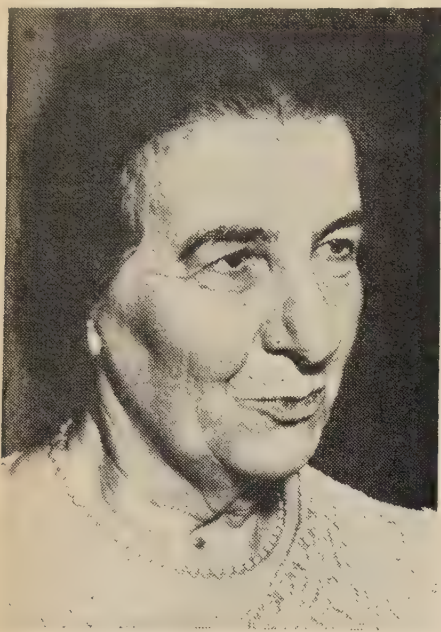
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ISRAEL'S PEACE OFFER

Text of Mrs. Golda Meir's statement to the United Nations on October 10, 1960

here or at any other place proposed to him.

Afro-Asian advice : Israel welcomes the plea by the distinguished President of Ghana for the recognition of the political realities in the Middle East and is willing to accept his suggestion for finding means to make it "impossible either for Israel to attack any of the Arab States or for the Arab States to attack Israel."

We were also struck by the wise words of the distinguished Prime Minister of Nepal, when he said that "the solution of the problem confronting the Middle East lies in the direction of recognising and accepting the political realities that prevail there today" and called for a "realistic and practical solution" of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The distinguished President-Elect of Uruguay, too, issued an eloquent call for a negotiated peace. The Foreign Minister of Guatemala and other distinguished representatives made similar pleas.

Correcting an "error" : Mr. President, in the course of this debate a number of Arab spokesmen have attacked my country and tried to re-write the history of the events which attended its birth.

I will confine myself to a few general observations, for the sake of the record and for the benefit of those delegations who are not familiar with the background.

The President of the U.A.R. spoke of an error in the Middle East that is to be corrected. May I be allowed to quote here only one of his many pronouncements illustrating the method of correction he evidently has in mind.

Referring to Israel in a speech before the Executive of the National Union at Damietta on 8 May 1960, President Nasser said: "We hereby proclaim our determination to retrieve our rights by the force of our arms."

Special status for U.A.R. ? And I ask, is this according to the United Nations Charter? Is this in accordance with his call for peace? Is economic boycott as practised by the United Arab Republic against Israel in keeping with the Charter and with lofty pronouncements of peace on earth?

And do decisions of the Security Council bind the United Arab Republic or does it enjoy a special status?

Since, if the United Arab Republic is

not prepared to implement the Security Council's decisions on the question of shipping in the Suez Canal, then how will it base its right, if elected to the Security Council, to tell others that there must be no war nor threat of war and all questions must be resolved by peaceful negotiations, and that Security Council decisions must be observed?

By force of arms : As to the solution of the Arab refugee problem, objective observers have said over and over again that there is one factor and one only standing in the way, and that is the political policy of the Arab leaders.

I reject the contention that when I say this I am saying something contrary to any United Nations resolution. The General Assembly Resolution of 1948 is frequently invoked in this respect, and just as frequently misquoted.

Moreover, I do not believe that Arab spokesmen are in a fitting moral position to be sanctimonious about United Nations resolutions. The Arab States not merely refused to implement the Partition Resolution of 1947, but by the force of arms tried to annul it.

A state of war : The Arab aggression in Palestine against Israel and the United Nations is the one and only reason for the existence of the Arab refugee problem. Yet, in spite of that, we permitted the return into Israel of more than 40,000 Arab refugees on humanitarian grounds in order to permit the reunion of families.

It is also a fact that the Security Council resolutions calling for free and unhampered navigation in the Suez Canal have been and still are openly defied by the United Arab Republic.

Sir, ever since the Arab aggression against Israel in 1948 we have called on our neighbours to negotiate in order to settle all problems at issue between us and to conclude a peace. So far they have refused to do so and they insist on maintaining a state of war against Israel, a fellow-member of the United Nations.

Only realistic approach : We again call most solemnly to the leaders of the Arab States: let us sit down in a free, not pre-conditioned conference, to discuss peace.

We are convinced that that is the only realistic approach. And when there is peace between us, let us with united strength develop the entire region for the welfare of all our peoples.

Israel is committed to a policy of disarmament, not only generally, but has also adopted a specific policy in this field. One of the planks in the Israel Government's programme, as approved by Parliament, is—complete disarmament of Israel and the Arab States under mutual inspection and control.

We are not impressed by lofty speeches on world disarmament and peace by leaders who do not practise at home what they preach abroad. Ours is a troubled area and an underdeveloped one.

Neither Israel nor its neighbours can afford an arms race; the needs of the men, women and children of all our countries cry out against it.

Meeting without pre-conditions : My delegation listened very attentively to the principles of peace, negotiation, preservation of the United Nations Charter, as professed from this rostrum by the President of the United Arab Republic. We accept these praiseworthy principles.

And so I ask the President of the United Arab Republic from here—is he prepared to do as he advises President Eisenhower and Chairman Krushchev to do—namely, to meet and negotiate? Is he prepared to meet Mr. Ben-Gurion, the Prime Minister of Israel, for negotiations of peace or at least an agreement on non-aggression?

And we put the same question to the King of Jordan, the Prime Minister of the Lebanon and all the other Arab leaders. On behalf of my Prime Minister, I say he is prepared for such a meeting without any pre-conditions, immediately,

PRESIDENT NASSER'S REJECTION

*Text of a statement by the President of the U.A.R.
in Aleppo, Syria, on October 15, 1960*

When we announced that we wanted peace for the world and that we wanted a meeting between President Eisenhower and Mr. Krushchev for the sake of international peace, we were expressing our belief in co-existence and positive neutrality.

Israel, however, tried to deceive world public opinion. It said that if Abdel Nasser was appealing for a meeting between Eisenhower and Krushchev, then why shouldn't he meet with Ben-Gurion? They put Ben-Gurion on the level of Eisenhower and Krushchev.

This, brethren, was what Israel hoped for at the United Nations. Israel ignored the fact that there was no room for any comparison between an appeal for a meeting between Eisenhower and Krushchev and a meeting between Ben-Gurion and Abdel Nasser.

"Israel represents crime": There was no war or conflict between the United States and the U.S.S.R. America exists in the United States of America and the U.S.S.R. exists in the U.S.S.R. America did not occupy part of the U.S.S.R., neither did Russia occupy part of the United States of America and destroy the American people living therein.

Israel occupied Palestine which is a dear part of our nation. Israel represents crime, because it wanted to destroy the Palestine people and commandeer their properties. It also represents an intervening aggressor.

In collaboration with imperialism and the imperialistic stooges, Israel wanted to occupy part of our country and destroy the people living in it.

Peace based on justice: In 1948, Israel rejected the United Nations resolutions as well as every resolution passed in favour of the Palestine people.

After all this, the Israeli Foreign Minister went even further and announced at the United Nations that Israel wanted to disarm the Arabs as well as the Israelis. The Israeli Foreign Minister said that if Abdel Nasser was appealing for disarmament, 'why shouldn't he reach an agreement with us for the disarmament of this part of the world?'

Through its appeal for the disarmament of this area, Israel wanted to deceive world public opinion. When we appeal for disarmament, we are thinking of the

great powers which are racing to produce atomic bombs. And we mean that disarmament must be the way to a peace based on justice.

Whether Israel agrees or not: There can never be lasting peace without justice. This was what we said. As for what Israel said, it is mere deceit aimed at deceiving the world.

Israel usurped Palestine and left the Palestine people without shelter. Supported by the imperialistic countries and the imperialistic stooges, Israel requisitioned the properties of the Palestinians. Israel refuses to restore the rights of the Palestine people and yet the Israeli Foreign Minister asked for disarmament in this area.

This means that we have to accept the accomplished fact, but we have pledged not to accept it. The rights of the Palestine people must be restored whether Israel agrees or not.

What happened in 1948? This is our message and these are our slogans. We will never forget what happened in 1948 when the United Nations issued an order banning the supply of arms to both the Arabs and the Israelis. What happened in 1948?

We were prevented from getting arms, but was Israel prevented from getting arms? I recollect that during those days, we were not able to find ammunition for our guns but we saw Israel supplied with tanks and modern artillery.

They got arms from Truman, the Zionist stooge in America, as well as from the imperialistic countries which wanted to destroy Arab nationalism in Palestine and sell it to Zionism.

"This is our reply": Did they respect the United Nations resolutions? We will not agree to try such an experience once again. We were deceived once and we are not ready to be deceived for a second time.

This is our reply to Israel and to the imperialists and their stooges. They have lost their say in their campaign against the United Arab Republic. What is the result?

I can easily notice, fellow countrymen, that you have grown in strength and developed your might. You are much stronger than you were last year. Since my arrival, I have noticed that you have mobilised yourselves to stand on the alert



watching Israel, the imperialists and their stooges and ready to work to achieve the aspirations of the Arab nation.

Fighting adds to strength: This is very characteristic of you; you have always been a fighting nation. Fighting adds to your strength.

Earlier, speaking in Latakia, President Nasser said: Imperialism and Zionism do not want us to be strong at all, because our strength means the end of Zionism and the end of Israel. The call to Arab nationalism means that the Arab nation turns from weakness to strength, from disunity to unity, and from slumber to wakefulness.

This is a great danger to imperialism. For this reason, the war against imperialism and Zionism has never ended, and will never end, for they have pledged themselves to fight this nation until they weaken and dominate it, and until Israel can expand at the expense of the Arab nation.

This is the war: We, the Arab people, have pledged ourselves to achieve Arab unity, to raise the banner of Arab nationalism, and to work for the strengthening of our nation and the entire Arab nation. This is the war going on today.

When we now see imperialism and its agents mobilising their forces and getting together in order to attack our U.A.R., we mock and ridicule them, because the army on which the U.A.R. depends lies in wait for Zionism and Israel, for imperialism and its agents.

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JEWRY

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KING'S SYMPATHY APPARENT

from Stephen O. Hughes

Rabat :

Ever since Morocco joined the Arab League two years ago, the country's 200,000 Jews have suffered restrictions imposed by successive governments anxious to please Cairo, and prove their sympathy for the Arab League's anti-Israel and anti-Zionist policies.

Now that King Mohammed V and his son, Crown Prince Moulay Hassan, have taken over control of the country from the party politicians, the Jews are encouraged by signs of royal sympathy, and have decided to speak up for themselves. They have submitted a long list of grievances in the form of a memorandum to the Minister of the Interior.

At the top of the list is an appeal for democratic elections to set up Jewish community committees in 23 towns and as many rural areas. Since Morocco won her independence from France and Spain four years ago, the committees have been appointed by local authorities, who chose candidates for their political affiliations in an attempt to control them.

Passports refused : The memorandum, submitted by David Ammar, general secretary of the National Jewish Council, asks the Government to enact legislation for elections by universal suffrage within the communities, so that the committees will be really representative.

Considerable hardship is also caused by the Foreign Ministry's frequent refusal to grant passports to Jews wishing to travel abroad. Designed to prevent emigration to Israel, the restriction takes the form of lengthy delays in issuing passports, often for as long as six or eight months.

Recently, Moroccan Jews already abroad have experienced an added difficulty when they have been unable to get their passports renewed by Moroccan consuls in France and other European countries. Several cases are reported of Jews being unable to return home for this reason.

Postage stamp ban : The memorandum expresses deep apprehension over this state of affairs because it restricts the freedom of movement of which officials frequently boast.

Another freedom denied Moroccan Jews is the liberty to send letters or telegrams to Israel, where they have many relatives. The Post Office here also returns correspondence to senders in Israel, and all this because Morocco is a member of the Arab Postal Union. A more petty restriction is the ban on the sale or display of Israeli postage stamps in Moroccan shops.

The memorandum also complains that Jewish communities cannot increase taxes on kasher meat and wine, which have remained fixed for many years, so that it is increasingly difficult to finance charity work for the thousands of impoverished Jews crowded into the *mellahs* (walled ghettos) which are the most distressing feature of Moroccan Jewish life.

Mixed marriages rise : Among other points raised by the memorandum is the question of mixed marriages between adolescent Jewish girls and Moslems, which are on the increase, usually with the girls being converted to Islam without the parents' consent. Young Moslems seem to be attracted by young Jewesses because they are more westernised than Moslem girls, whose social evolution still lags far behind.

All these things make the Jews into second-class citizens. But the government's "integrationist" policy towards them is based on the premise that all Moroccans are equal before the law, regardless of creed, and have the same rights and duties. If, therefore, the listed grievances are rectified, the Jews will probably co-operate more willingly in this policy, and Morocco will gain a valuable source of intelligent and skilled manpower.

LONDON

ZIONIST CONGRESS ELECTIONS

MORE MIZRACHI OBJECTIONS

the Jewish Affairs reporter

With only ten days to go before polling-day on Sunday week, the Mizrachi Party has suddenly discovered alleged technical hitches in the election procedure and has thought to have the election called off. It wants instead the usual arrangement between the parties which would give the Mizrachi the same representation again as at the last Congress.

This might save the National Religious Party from the possibility if not probability of a disconcerting electoral setback. It might also get it out of even more serious trouble in which its election tactics have landed the Party.

But the Z.F. General Zionists are strongly resisting this Mizrachi move. They say that for once, there has been an energetic and educating campaign for Congress representation. For once, there has been hard electioneering with the participation of the public, and for once the public can make its preference known through the ballot box.

Therefore, whatever Shekel-holders may think, they have this time the opportunity to speak their own mind and vote on Sunday week for the men they consider best, be they General Zionist or Poale Zion, Mizrachi or Mapam.

WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS ELECTIONS 1960

MAPAM

LIST No. 4

GIVE YOUR VOTE FOR:—

CHALUTZIUT IN ENGLAND — KIBBUTZIM IN ISRAEL — ZIONISM
PRACTISED NOT MERELY PREACHED—A CONSTRUCTIVE PLAN FOR
ARAB-ISRAELI PEACE—NON-ENTANGLEMENT IN THE COLD WAR

AMONG OUR CANDIDATES:—

Mr. S. S. SILVERMAN, M.P.

Mr. I. NATHANI

Mrs. M. NAHUM

Prof. N. BENTWICH, O.B.E.

VOTE MAPAM ON OCTOBER 30th

LIST No. 4

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TEL: MAIda Vale 0681

VOTE LIST No. 3

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- (b) HELP FOR JEWISH YOUTH
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FOR CO-OPERATION BETWEEN ISRAEL AND THE DIASPORA
FOR A STRONG ZIONIST ORGANISATION

Vote for Labour Zionists: Vote No. 3

POALE ZION LIST OF CANDIDATES No. 3

SOUTHERN CONSTITUENCY

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Moshe Sharett | 15. Ald. S. Cohen, J.P. |
| 2. Dr. S. Levenberg | 16. Cyril Stein |
| 3. Harold Miller | 17. Zvi Reisman |
| 4. Rena Langer | 18. Ruth Orbach |
| 5. I. Jezierski | 19. Dr. J. Lowy |
| 6. Percy Sassoon Gourgey | 20. Betty Gordon |
| 7. Norman Bleetman | 21. Dr. S. Mondschein |
| 8. Dr. S. A. Miller | 22. Cllr. H. Langer, J.P. |
| 9. Cyril Ruben | 23. General Moshe Dayan |
| 10. Ian Mikardo | 24. Shimon Peres |
| 11. Michael Cliffe, M.P. | |
| 12. Hayim Pinner | |
| 13. Sidney Goldberg | |
| 14. A. I. Richtiger | |

NORTHERN CONSTITUENCY

- | |
|-------------------------|
| 1. Moshe Sharett |
| 2. Dr. S. Levenberg |
| 3. Dr. H. Woolwich |
| 4. Cllr. K. C. Cohen |
| 5. Henry Near |
| 6. Ald. Louis Caplan |
| 7. Cecil Davies |
| 8. Joe Shore |
| 9. Paul Brodetsky |
| 10. Cllr. Esther Seager |
| 11. B. Weinrib |
| 12. Harold Lever, M.P. |
| 13. General Moshe Dayan |
| 14. Shimon Peres |

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Jewish Observer — Israel Periodicals Panorama

SOLVING THE TEL AVIV TRAFFIC CRAWL

BUSES ARE BLAMED FOR CITY JAMS

Jerusalem's traffic problems have received a great deal of publicity lately, thanks to the closing of Jaffa Road (the city's main thoroughfare) to private cars.

The equally troublesome traffic problems besetting Tel Aviv seem to have missed the headlines. The Dan bus co-operative, which runs Tel Aviv's urban transport, did ask at one point to have Allenby Road and other main arteries closed to private traffic—but so far without result.

A recently appointed committee of three—a member of Tel Aviv's traffic police, a representative of the Municipality, and Michael Bar, National Controller of Transport—has been vested with authority to issue new traffic regulations for Tel Aviv.

Difficulty of access: The problem is not so much the over-crowding of main thoroughfares as ever increasing difficulty of access to what, in effect, has become the country's metropolis.

On Saturday morning, for example, the drive from Tel Aviv to one of the Herzliya beaches, a distance of some eight miles, can take over an hour, due to the fact that only one main road leads north from Tel Aviv and is heavily congested with traffic all the way to Haifa and Galilee. On week-days, with trucks and buses joining private cars, the jams can be even heavier.

The main transport problem affecting Tel Aviv at present is the location of the central bus station, completed in 1942 to cope with a travelling public of approximately 30,000 per day, but at present handling 400,000 persons daily.

New site for bus station: A citizens' advisory committee of five, headed by Eliezer Peri, former deputy mayor of Tel Aviv, has been set up to advise the municipality on the location of a new, up-to-date, central bus terminal. Michael Bar is on this committee as well, in effect serving as "liaison officer" between the citizens' committee and the three-man traffic committee.

According to Yoel Rosenberger, a member of the citizens' advisory committee, the solution of Tel Aviv's traffic problems is dependent on the correct siting of the central bus terminal.

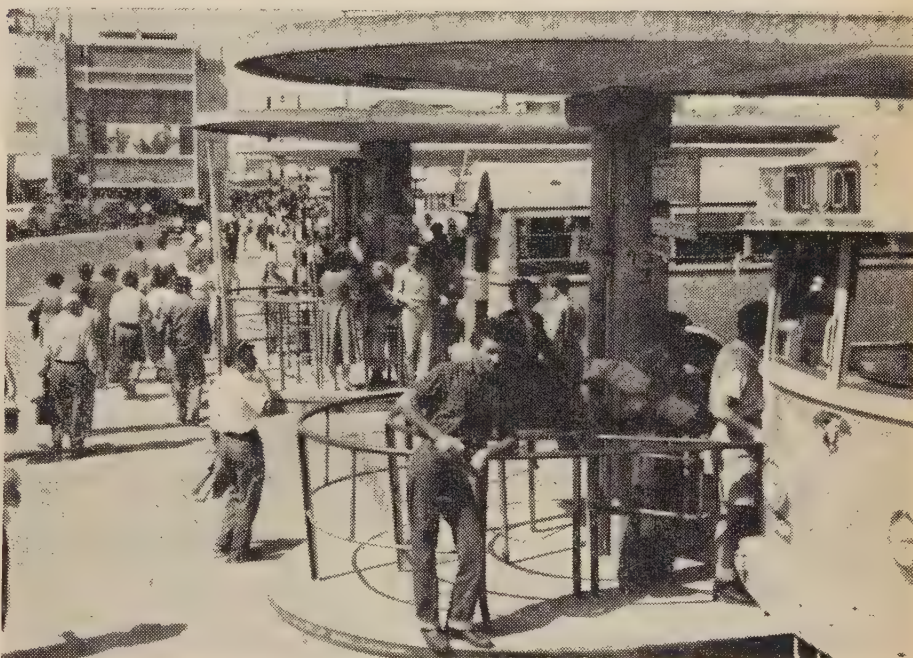
That the terminal needs to be enlarged has been obvious to everyone serving on

the committee from the beginning—always provided that it is to remain at its present site.

More land needed: The commercial centre of the town is still in the south and will remain there—somewhere between Tel Aviv and Jaffa—for years to come. It is only the residential quarters

Legally, these plots could be compulsorily purchased by the city, but the price to be paid under existing laws would be very high. The only other location at present available for a central station, where the space problem does not arise, would be in the far north of the city, opposite the railway station at the Ramat Gan cross-roads. However, experts believe that moving the main centre of traffic northwards would interfere with the commercial operations still centred on the old part of Tel Aviv.

Not enough roads: The real difficulty is inadequacy of access. There are not enough roads, and those there are, are too narrow, and all the streets within



IS THIS THE CAUSE OF ALL THE TROUBLE?

Tel Aviv bus terminal—6,000 buses and 400,000 passengers a day

and retail shopping centres which have moved towards the more fashionable tzafon (north).

In order to enlarge the present terminus, more land would have to be acquired by the city. The two main plots adjoining the central station are privately owned, and are at present undeveloped except for a vast variety of kiosks. A third adjoining plot belongs to the Palestine Electric Corporation.

250-350 yards from the terminal are today used as part of it, making access even more difficult.

The central bus terminal accommodates all inter-urban buses touching Tel Aviv, all suburban buses, and several local lines, while most of the others pass the immediate vicinity.

5,246 inter-urban and suburban buses enter and leave the central bus station daily. To these must be added at least

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1,000 local buses. A total of approximately one million persons a day are transported by bus into Tel Aviv or within the city limits, not counting those travelling on inter-urban buses. With average fares at between 9-16 agorot, the daily turnover of local and suburban lines runs into some £120,000.

People will not walk: The municipality is seriously considering an underground railway connecting the centre of town with the suburbs. Two considerations which have acted against this scheme to-date are the high cost of investment, and the fact that Tel Avivians are used to buses.

They use them even for very short distances, where most Londoners would walk. This is largely due to the climate, which makes walking tiresome.

Experts consider that the main problem facing the city is the unnecessarily high degree of concentration of local and suburban lines. If suburban lines could have their termini on the outskirts of the city, much of the congestion would be avoided.

Transfer-tickets: Research among regular, daily travellers, has revealed that many suburbanites who travel to Tel Aviv every day, did not want to go to the central bus station at all, but to other parts of the town like the shopping district. Bus lines mainly engaged in transporting this type of commuter need not end at the central terminus.

Furthermore, a system of transfer-tickets might be introduced, so that people could transfer from one bus-line to another at fixed points, without any additional charge. This system has existed abroad for many years and might well be adapted to local conditions.

The committee's recommendations are expected some time in November. Decentralisation may well be their theme, for Tel Aviv now faces the same traffic problems as every fast-growing city anywhere in the world.

HELPING WITH BUILDING WORK

SOLEL BONEH IN WEST AFRICA

The beginning of construction work in East Nigeria and Sierra Leone, makes a new stage in Solel Boneh's overseas activities. Until a year ago, Solel Boneh's West African operations were confined to Ghana, where the company holds 40 per cent of shares in the Ghana National Construction Company (the Ghana Government holds the other 60 per cent).

In the summer of 1959, work began in West Nigeria, where at present 650 miles

of road are under contract. It is only in the past few months that the company has extended its activities to Eastern Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

In an interview with Mordecai Boren,

area manager for West African enterprises—the JEWISH OBSERVER learnt of the various new projects now under way.

Israelis already there: The University of Eastern Nigeria, to be located at

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Nsuka is in the final planning stage, and Israel architects are already on the spot. The Sierra Leone Parliament building has progressed beyond the planning stage, and the Assembly Hall is scheduled to be ready for Independence Day, on April 21, 1961.

Two new projects in Ghana involve the reconstruction of the old Danish Castle, which serves President Nkrumah both as his official residence and office, and the township for specialists on the Volta River Dam project.

In Ghana, as well as in Nigeria and Sierra Leone, Solel Boneh functions as a minority partner in national construction companies, with the majority shareholding in the hands of the Government.

Co-ordination main task: Some 120 Israel specialists—architects, engineers, work superintendents—are at present out in West Africa, attached to companies employing a total of 9,000 people.

One of Boren's tasks will be the co-ordination of work—not only in terms of projects but also of man-power. Highly qualified specialists will be shifted from one African country to another, according to work priorities, and Boren himself will be spending 3-4 months a year out in the field.

So far, Solel Boneh's turnover in its various West African operations is £5.6 million a year, and there are firm indications that this figure will increase.

AJEX ANNUAL PARADE AND REUNION

The Inspecting Officer on this year's Annual Jewish Remembrance Service and Parade on Sunday, November 20th, 1960, at Horse Guards Parade, Whitehall, is Field Marshal Viscount Slim, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., L.L.D.

Following the Service and Parade, the Reunion and Rally of Jewish ex-Service men and women and their families will be held at the Gaumont Cinema, Hammersmith, (doors open 6 p.m.).

The Concert which is being arranged by Mr. Nat. Bluestone of the 3 C's (Combined Charities Committee) on behalf of AJEX, includes:

Carmella Corren, Robert Earl, Dickie Henderson, Adele Leigh, Ron Moody, The Raindrops, Cyril Stapleton and His Orchestra, Tommy Trinder.

Applications for tickets (8/6d each) should be addressed to: The Secretary, AJEX, 100 Crawford Street, W.1. PADDINGTON 8444-5

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COUNTRY BECOMES T.V. STAR

SWEDISH FILM SERIES

from Ursula Wasserman

Tel Aviv:

Lars-Eric Kjellgren, director of production for Swedish Television, has been here a month now, making arrangements for the filming of 6 half hour programmes on Israel for the Scandinavian T.V. network. A former film producer well-known in his own country, Kjellgren a year ago switched to T.V.

Asked what gave rise to the idea of a programme series on Israel, Kjellgren said in an interview with the JEWISH OBSERVER that the idea had been his own. It had long been germinating in his mind, and possibly went back to the days of the Bernadotte transports that brought concentration camp survivors to Sweden at the end of the second World War.

"I feel strongly", he said, "that whatever has been achieved here in Israel can serve as an encouraging example to people the world over. The achievements in themselves signify to me what men can do by sheer will-power, intelligence and devotion to the task in hand. Israel serves as an example for developing countries everywhere, as well as an inspiration for those already developed, such as my own."

Turning to the subject of his T.V. programmes, Kjellgren said that they would be non-political in character, yet "by their very existence they must serve a semi-political purpose, if only to show the world that whatever happens to this small country will affect all men everywhere.

To be shown in Norway: Five of the six films will be shot here. The sixth, dealing with the historical development of Zionism, will be filmed in Sweden, making very full use of old news-reels.

The films to be shot here include one on the historical background, starting in 1948, on the general theme of, "What Israel means to me"; and others on agriculture, new towns—with special emphasis on places like the Lachish area—the Histadrut, and education.

The films are scheduled for screening in Sweden in 1961, and under an agreement with the other Scandinavian countries, will be shown in Norway and Denmark as well.

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE is prepared by the Jewish Observer—Israel Periodicals, 13 Montefiore Street, Tel Aviv. Phone: 65882 and 63303.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Saturday, October 22

FIELDGATE STREET SYNAGOGUE. 41 Fieldgate Street, E.1. M'lava Malka, 25th Zionist Congress. Speakers: Mr. M. Lederman (Federation of Synagogues), Mr. Woolf Perry. Musical items by Rev. B. Smus, Mr. N. Zlotnicki will preside. 7.30 p.m.
DALSTON & NORTH LONDON Z.S. 62 Montague Road, E.8. Film Show, "The Juggler" (U). Mr. G. Gelberg will preside. Guest speaker: Mr. Woolf Perry. 8.15 p.m.

WEST END GREAT SYNAGOGUE. 21 Dean Street, W.1. M'lava Malka. Guest speaker: Dr. I. S. Fox. "The 25th Zionist Congress—What Are the Issues?" Jewish Male Voice Choir under the direction of Mr. Emmanuel Fisher. 7.30 p.m.

Sunday, October 23

STEPNEY ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUE. Stepney Green, E.1. Film Show. Speaker: Mr. M. Lederman. "The Zionist Congress," 3 p.m.

Monday, October 24

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB Z.S. & W.Z.S. 16 Winton Road, N.2 (by courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Silk). "The 25th Zionist Congress—What are the Issues?" Mrs. Ella Frankel and Mr. Woolf Perry. 8.15 p.m.

EDGWARE ZIONIST SOCIETY. Rosh Pinah School, Mowbray Road, Edgware. Film Show. 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, October 25

CLAPTON SYNAGOGUE (SHAARE SHOMAYIM). 47 Lea Bridge Road, E.5. Public Meeting. "25th Zionist Congress." Speakers: Dr. Barnett Janner, M.P., Mr. M. Lederman, Cllr. Rose Stiffel-Lipman, and Mr. I. E. Gilbey. Mr. Simon Kurka in the Chair. Latest Israel Films. 8.15 p.m.

Wednesday, October 26

GENERAL ZIONIST ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE. London canvassers and keyworkers. Pre-Election Rally and Social. Tavistock Rooms, 18 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. 8.15 p.m.

SELIG BRODETSKY ZIONIST SOCIETY. Synagogue Hall, Shaftesbury Avenue, Kenton. Film Show. "A Tour of Israel" presented by Mr. M. Thei. 8.15 p.m.

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SUNDAY, 23rd OCTOBER, at 7.30 p.m. Socialist Zionist Party (Mapam) of Gt. Britain, Mr. S. S. Silverman, M.P., Prof. N. Bentwich, O.B.E., and Mr. D. Barnir, Secretary of World Federation of Mapam Parties, will speak on the subject: "Socialist Zionism at the Crossroads" (Mapam and the 25th Zionist Congress). Mr. I. Nathani, Chairman of Mapam and Member of Zionist Actions Committee, will preside. At the Cora Hotel, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1. All welcome.

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Sun. 23rd October: 20.15 The News, 20.25 Heritage: Civilisation in the Desert: The Negev, 20.40 In the Jewish World.

Mon. 24th October: 20.15 The News, 20.25 Newsreel, 20.35 New Records in our Library.

Tues. 25th October: 20.15 The News, 20.25 Commentary, 20.30 "Learning a Trade"—A Visit to ORT.

Wed. 26th October: 20.15 The News, 20.25 Tune of the Week, 20.30 Composers of Israel: Hanoch Jacobi.

Thurs. 27th October: 20.15 The News, 20.25 Editorial Opinion, 20.35 Easy Hebrew Conversation with Yehuda Goodman.

BOOKS AND ART

NOT ONLY FOR KINGS

THE BOOK OF GOVERNMENT OR RULES FOR KINGS, by Nizam al Mulk; translated from the Persian by Hubert Drake, index, 259 pp.; (Routledge & Kegan Paul) 28s.

One could say that this book was written in 1060 but meant for 1960. Then it was addressed to kings and rulers, today it applies to ministers, director-generals and secretary-generals. It was written 900 years ago when mamlukes bought children and carefully reared them "so that their fidelity could be relied upon whereas that of free men might be tainted with personal ambition." Today, it can be read with advantage at a time when it is no longer necessary to buy children to ensure fidelity. We have progressed since 1060; the finished adult product can now be bought.

This book was in effect the answer to a request from the Sultan to al Mulk to give thought to the condition of the country and to consider "whether there is in our age and time anything out of order... anything whose principles are not being observed by us or are unknown to us..." There was plenty to discover and al Mulk wrote one of the shrewdest—and entertaining—Royal Commission Reports of the last 900 years. Among many other things, such as how to treat underlings or overlords, he also has an original 1060-version of the Moses—Pharaoh relationship. Haman appears as Pharaoh's adviser whose counsel of "excessive economy" led the Egyptians to disaster and Israel to freedom.

And, al Mulk's last word: "In these days the lowest official is angry and indignant if he is given less than seven or ten titles." *Jon Kimche*

GUTA VARDY'S SECOND EXHIBITION

Guta Vardy, whose second exhibition is being held at the Whibley Gallery in George Street, can claim to be Anglo-Jewry's *Grandma Moses*. A few days before the exhibition opened, her daughter, wife of Israel's new Ambassador to Liberia, gave birth to her first child.

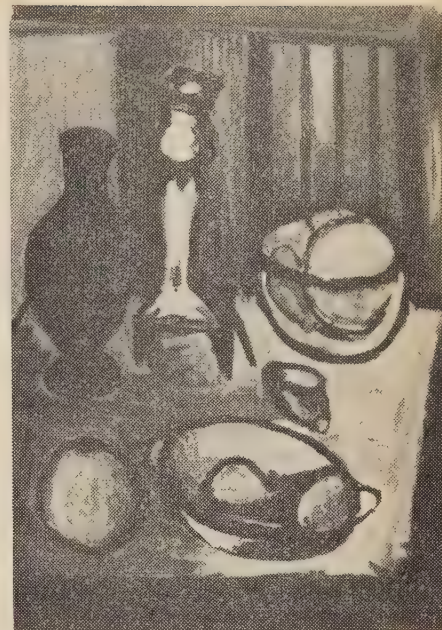
This has little to do with the quality of Mrs. Vardy's work, but it makes it clear that she is not a young painter. In fact she took up painting only five years

ago and is still a student at the St. Martin's School of Art. There, I am glad to say, no attempt is now made to teach her anything. It is recognised that, whether her work pleases or not, it is that of an original.

Guta Vardy—a small, gentle woman—paints in brilliant colours, applied with vigorous brushstrokes, in compositions of solid, almost masculine proportions. Her favourite subjects are still-life; portraits and urban scenes. She restricts herself, in fact, to her surroundings. Being a housewife and living in a small apartment, she paints kitchen pots or fruit and flowers—objects which are a part of her environment.

There is a certain awkwardness in her draughtsmanship, but even this is so imbued with a real personality that the faults become more expressive than the exactness of a trained hand. In the still-lives she relates different objects with an almost miraculous—because completely intuitive—understanding of their weight and volume and by painting them in strong, and quite irrelevant colours against almost cubist backgrounds, making up patterns of shape and colour which are not only highly decorative but taut and vital.

Her portraits are extraordinary. Many will recognise in them the influence of Rouault, Modigliani and even Josef Herman. Whether these are conscious or not, I do not know and do not care. All artists are influenced, but the important question is how. Here one notes the dark outlines of Rouault, the elongated necks



STILL LIFE

Original in the Bezalel museum, Jerusalem

and button eyes of Modigliani, and the vigorous, earthy types of Herman. Mrs. Vardy adds her own quality of compassion and sympathy, and the remarkable intuitive ability to design.

On the London art scene, Mrs. Vardy is unique. Not a *primitive*, since she handles paint with the assurance of a professional, she yet retains much more natural freshness of personality and expression than most trained artists. She somehow combines the individuality of a gifted "Sunday painter" with the intellectual ability to solve problems and the understanding warmth of maturity.

Charles S. Spencer

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A SIX-POINT PROGRAMME

BEN-GURION LISTS PRIORITIES

Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion, listed six major objectives of the State of Israel requiring large-scale financing through world Jewry in a message to a U.S. Bond Drive in Washington D.C. They are as follows:

1. The immigration of additional hundreds of thousands of Jews, including Jews from Eastern Europe;
2. Completion of the Jordan river irrigation project to bring water to the arid Negev area in the south;
3. Establishment of agricultural settlements and industrial plants in the Negev;
4. Preparation of the country for the use of atomic energy for constructive development;
5. Expansion of the educational system of the country;
6. Strengthening of the links between Israel and world Jewry.

The conference, which was addressed by Minister of Finance Levi Eshkol, was concerned with intensifying the sale of Israel Bonds in the United States. Mr. Eshkol informed participants that his country had embarked on a strenuous effort to penetrate the markets of Europe, Africa and Asia in order to achieve economic stability. "Only through exports can we reach our goal of economic independence," he said.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Bond organisation, pointed to two significant events that world Jewry would be celebrating in the current year. They were the centenary of the birth of Theodor Herzl and the 13th birthday of the State of Israel. "The Jews of the world, and particularly the Jews of the United States, have opted for a relationship of direct and active participation and of steadfast loyalty to Israel," declared the American leader. This demanded a complete partnership in the common enterprise of rebuilding the Jewish National Home.

Another point made at this conference was Israel's policy towards the Afro-Asian world. Abraham Feinberg said that in helping Israel build up her trade with and technical aid for Afro-Asian nations, the Jews of the world were not only advancing Israel's economic growth, but also enabling her to perform a great ser-

vice to the cause of world democracy. For she was helping the new nations achieve self-realisation in the pattern of her own vigorous way of life.

Rome briefing: A large delegation of American fund-raising leaders spent four days in Rome last week for comprehensive briefing on conditions in the Jewish communities of Europe, North Africa and the Moslem world. Among them was a J.P.A. representative from London.

The briefings, which were conducted by members of the Joint Distribution Committee staff under the chairmanship of Charles Jordan, overseas director of the J.D.C., were in large part an examination of the steps that led to the reconstruction of the communities of Western Europe which had been overrun and largely destroyed during the Nazi occupation. But they also gave the American leaders an opportunity for informal debate on the workings of the Appeal organisation in America in relation to the current situation in Israel. Among those who gave their views were Frederick S. Forman, U.J.A. national chairman, Benjamin H. Swig, national U.J.A. Big Gifts chairman, and various campaign leaders from many cities of the United States.

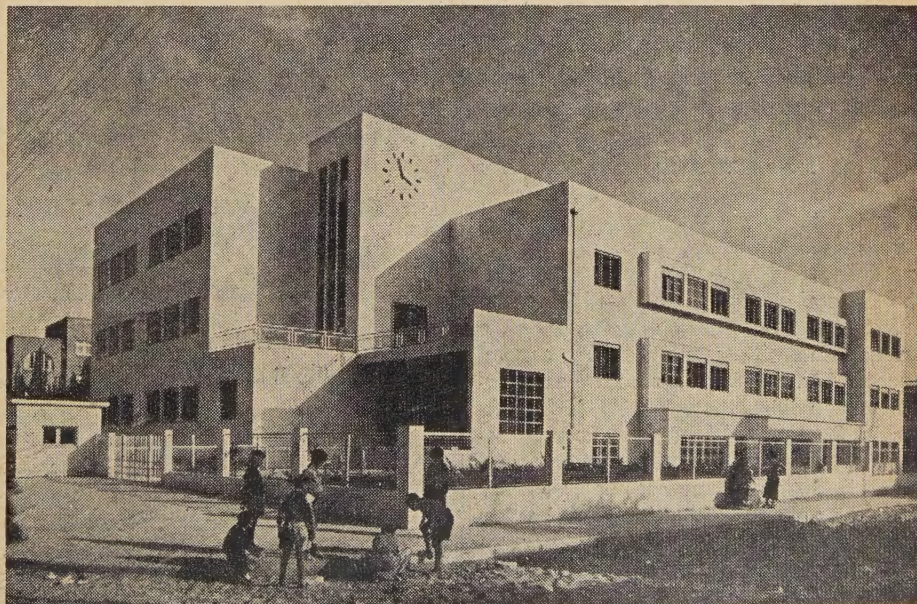
The problems they aired on the campaign approach in the U.S.A. reflected accurately the problems facing British J.P.A. officers in London and the Provinces. It was said that world Jewry was responding less to sentimentality than to

reasoned analyses of the methods adopted in Israel to attain economic independence and of the process of creating a homogeneous community. In this they took the view that, as in Europe, overseas aid should have as its objective the helping of Israel to help itself, and therefore to ensure the application of funds to basic activities of reconstruction. Some members of the Mission had visited North Africa and Austria en route to Rome and they were able to give their firsthand reports of conditions in these areas.

Audience with Pope: A noteworthy feature of the four-day agenda was the private audience accorded by the Pope on Monday morning, when His Holiness revealed considerable knowledge of the work of Jewish organisations such as the U.J.A. and J.P.A. in accelerating Israel's economic growth.

The U.J.A. Mission heard from country directors of the J.D.C. about the advancing of funds and technical assistance to help war-shattered community organisations for half a million Jews in 14 Western European countries, and also about the mass relief programme for almost another half a million in North Africa and Iran, most of whom still live in mud-walled ghettos under conditions of extreme backwardness.

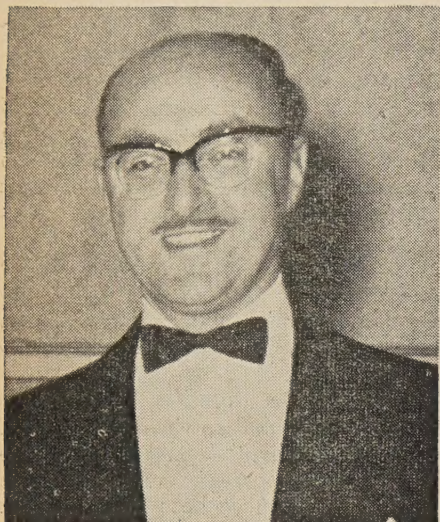
A special session was devoted to the activities of ORT, following a survey by Max Braude on this body's operations in vocational training for young Jews in Israel and other areas.



One of the six priorities: More schools like this.

J P A - J N F N E W S

SOUTHPORT CHAIRMAN



Sidney Abelson.

At the annual general meeting of the Southport J.N.F. Commission, held at the end of September, Sidney Abelson, one of the younger J.N.F. workers in this centre, was elected chairman.

Mr. Abelson succeeds Fabian Friedland, under whose guidance Southport has grown to be one of the foremost Commissions in Britain.

Others on the new Executive are as follows: hon. president, J. Smush; vice-presidents, B. Forster and F. Friedland; vice-chairmen, H. Green, Mrs. L. Solomon; functions chairman, B. Forster; treasurer, W. Dank; hon. secretary, Mrs. R. Green.

Speaking at the meeting the hon. president, J. Smush, paid tribute to Mr. Friedland for the achievements of the three years of his office, while vice-president B. Forster thanked A. Becker for his work as treasurer during the past four years.

In a statement of acceptance, Mr. Abelson thanked all present for their faith in entrusting him with the chairmanship of the Commission and expressed his pleasure at still having Raie and Harry Green on the Committee with him. By general consent Mr. and Mrs. Green are acknowledged as being among the hardest workers in Southport. Another officer to receive a tribute was Mrs. Leslie Solomon.

J.N.F. director Ram Haviv delivered an address to the gathering in which he described the economic and political aims of Israel and the role which world Jewry must play in attaining them. Rabbi Dr. A. E. Silverstone also spoke.

J.N.F. ANNUAL REPORT OUT NEXT WEEK

The Annual Report issued by the Jewish National Fund for Great Britain and Ireland, which is due to be published next week, will describe the immense progress made by this body during the 12-month period ended June 30, 1960. The Report discloses that during this period a sum of £842,500 was remitted to Israel, corresponding to an increase of some £236,000 over the previous year.

In an introduction, the Report shows how activities were intensified by various bodies, such as the Golf Championships committee, the Younger Commissions and the Bridge committee, all of which raise funds on behalf of the J.N.F. It describes further the new partnership recently made law between the Israel Government and the Keren Kayemeth, and goes into detailed surveys of all major departments at J.N.F. head office.

The layout of the Annual Report is

arranged in such a way as to enable immediate comparison of results among the individual Commissions in London, in the Provinces and in Ireland. There are five pages of balance sheets and many illustrations to make this an attractive publication in its own right and not a dry catalogue of facts and figures.

The J.N.F. Annual Report is issued each year on the eve of Conference, which next month will take place on Saturday evening and Sunday, November 5 and 6, and is expected to see the attendance of several hundred delegates and well-wishers at a public session that will feature prominent speakers.

As in previous years, the Sunday morning will be devoted to detailed discussion of the many aspects which make up the J.N.F. picture in Anglo-Jewry. It will be followed by a general debate in full conference.

36th Annual Conference

OF THE

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 5, 1960

SAVOY HOTEL (EMBANKMENT ENTRANCE) W.C.2

At 7.30 p.m.

In the Chair:

The President of the Jewish National Fund, **MR. ROSSER CHINN**

Guest Speakers:

The Chief Rabbi, the Very Rev., **DR. ISRAEL BRODIE**

H.E. the Israel Ambassador, **MR. ARTHUR LOURIE**

The Chairman of the K.K.L. Board of Directors, **MR. JACOB TSUR**

The President of the Board of Deputies and the Zionist Federation,
MR. BARNETT JANNER, M.P.

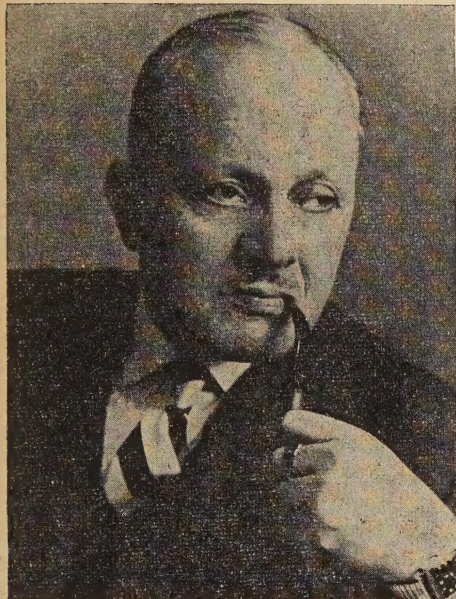
The Treasurer of the Joint Palestine Appeal, **MR. HYAM MORRISON**

Sunday, November 6—Public Session, 2.15 p.m.

Further information from the Conference Secretary, Jewish National Fund,
65 Southampton Row, W.C.1 (MUS 6111)

JPA - JNF NEWS

NEW DUBLIN EXECUTIVE



H. A. Leon

At a meeting of the Dublin Commission of the Jewish National Fund held at Zion Schools on October 3, the following were elected: hon. pres.: Prof. L. Abrahamson, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.; hon. vice-pres: A. Benson, P.C., H. Bridburg, W. A. Freedman, M. Green, Mrs. R. Leventhal, J. Y. Marcus, N. Mendell, E. Sampson, H. Simmons; London vice-pres.: H. A. Leon, J. Y. Marcus, L. O. Sher; chairman: H. A. Leon; vice-chairmen: A. Herman, L. O. Sher; treas.: H. Elliott; hon. sec.: Mrs. M. Green; functions chairman: H. Brid-

burg; Box chairman: J. White; Trees chairman: S. Cole.

This has been the first year of H. A. Leon's chairmanship, and in his report he stresses the need for fresh concentration on Blue Box activities. This subject has been delegated to the effective control of John White, who is also responsible for editing a most attractive Nachlat magazine. The Blue and White Ball, organised by a committee under Nat Mendell, was again an outstanding financial success, while the Younger Commission continues its active programme.

Forthcoming project in this Commission will be a Grand Bazaar in association with the Talmud Torah. Moshe Green has taken over responsibility for this and hopes at least to do as well as he did for Israel's 10th anniversary.

SEPHARDI EFFORT FOR ISRAEL

At a cocktail reception and film show given by the Holland Park J.P.A. Committee, a sum of £2,700 was raised. The Haham, Dr. S. Gaon, who addressed the gathering, stressed the religious duty of every Jew to support the State of Israel. He was followed by Mr. Harold Lever, M.P., who gave a picture of Israel from the political aspect, and emphasised the importance of the identification of world Jewry with Israel. He spoke of the problems of absorption and said that any Jew worth his salt must give his support. The appeal was made by Mr. M. J. Cohen, chairman.

The new HIGH in girdles



Corsets Silhouette Ltd., 84 Baker St., W.1

LIVERPOOL SCHOOLS WIN AWARDS

Children from the Liverpool schools and synagogue classes gathered in the Lord Cohen of Birkenhead Hall of the King David School recently to celebrate a Succoth and J.N.F. Degel Yerushalayim Chagiga. The Allerton Synagogue classes won the National Flag, the Liverpool Hebrew Schools were awarded a silver cup for outstanding achievement in the Degel Yerushalayim Competition three years in succession, and the Princes Road Synagogue classes received the English Flag of the Degel Yerushalayim.

David Barker, of the J.N.F. Youth and Education Department, who visited Liverpool to make these awards, congratulated the children on their excellent efforts and hoped they would maintain their fine record by retaining their trophies in the next Competition.

The programme consisted of a choir by the King David School, a Succoth play by the Liverpool Hebrew Schools, Hebrew recitation and infants' choir by the Princes Road Synagogue classes, Rikkudim by Chaverot of B'nei Akivah, and a quiz.

INSCRIBED ON THE SEFER BARMITZVAH

Francis Steven Rosenhead
Henry Michael Cohen
Ralph David Whitten
Steven Anthony Frieze
Ronald Peter Stross
Stanley Peter Chesler

The 30th Rats Revels

(VARIETY'S OWN ANNUAL SHOW)

will be held at the

VICTORIA PALACE, LONDON

on SUNDAY, 6th NOVEMBER, 1960 at 7.30 p.m.

Apply for reserved seats now to:

Miss Maudie Edwards, Tel: LAN 2153

Arthur Scott, Tel: TEM 6310

or to the Organising Secretary, c/o Jewish National Fund,
65 Southampton Row, W.C.1, Tel: MUS 6111

Reserved seats available

Stalls: 5 gns., 3 gns., 2 gns., and 1 gn.

Dress Circle: 3 gns., 2 gns., and 1 gn.

In joint aid of:

THE GRAND ORDER OF WATER RATS

THE GRAND ORDER OF LADY RATTLINGS

THE J.N.F. CHARITABLE TRUST

(sponsored by Edgware Younger J.N.F. Commission)

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